

3.0003 Tribal Placement Of *Acmaeoderoides* And Other Notes (Buprestidae)

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In the recent revision of *Acmaeoderoides* (Nelson, 1968) that genus was left in the tribe Acmaeoderini where Van Dyke (1942) placed it near the genus *Acmaeodera*. This overlooked the work by Cobos (1955), in which the tribal placement of *Acmaeoderoides* was studied and a new tribe Acmaeoderoidini was erected for its inclusion. The characteristics that were used to separate the tribe Acmaeoderoidini from Acmaeoderini may be tabulated as follows:

<i>Acmaeoderoidini</i>	<i>Acmaeoderini</i>
Scutellum visible	Scutellum invisible
Elytra free	Elytra fused
Epipleura more or less hypertrophied toward the base	Epipleura normal or more or less low cut below the shoulder
Suture asymmetrical	Suture symmetrical

The tribe Acmaeoderoidini, according to Cobos' study, belongs nearest the tribe Nothomorphini but differs as follows: Acmaeoderoidini has propleura triangular, prosternum without lobe, and membranous wing with anterior radial cell; Nothomorphini has propleura subparallel, prosternum with more or less well developed lobe, and membranous wing without anterior radial cell.

Acmaeoderoides insignis (Horn), 1894, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, 4:377. This species was collected by R. L. Westcott and D. S. Verity at Dos Palmas Springs, Riverside Co., Calif., 26 March and 9 April 1968, on blossoms of *Phacelia crenulata* Torr. This is the first authentic record of this species from California. The elytra of some have a definite reddish color and basal setae of the elytra that are more flattened than on specimens previously examined from Baja California. In size the males of this series vary from 3.75 to 4.5 mm in length and the females from 4.0 to 5.0 mm.

Acmaeoderoides verityi Nelson, 1968, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 36 (6):125-146. A moderate series of this species was collected by D. S. Verity and G. C. Walters, 13-15 miles east of Valle de Trinidad, Baja California, Mexico, 26 May 1968. This sample, the first from Baja California, is generally larger than the type series with the largest male being 5.5 mm and the largest female 6.0 mm in length. The fourth antennal segment of the male is more distinctly serrate than in the type series but not so distinctly as in *insignis* (Horn).

Acmaeoderoides humeralis (Cazier), 1938, Bull. South. Calif. Acad. Sci.

37:12. A female of what appears to be this species was taken in Santa Elena Canyon, Big Bend Nat'l Park, Texas, 18 July 1966 by A. E. Lewis. This species has previously been taken only in southern California.

Acmaeoderoides rufescens Nelson, 1968, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 36 (6):125-146. This species was taken by D. S. Verity and G. C. Walters, 13-15 miles east of Valle de Trinidad, Baja California, Mexico, 26 May 1968, on blossoms of *Palafoxia*. This is the first record for this species from Baja California.

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